

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

BRISBANE.

The Royal Commission on railways held a sitting for the day. The members present were Messrs. J. Scott (chairman), W. Mitchell, J. C. B. Liley, Atkinson, and B. W. Mitchell. The secretary was instructed to write to the Australian colonies, New Zealand, and also to the British Colonies at San Francisco, for reports respecting railway construction.

An alligator's nest has been discovered on Eighteen Mile Island, Fitzroy River, containing sixty-seven eggs.

Thirty-seven tons stone from the Overland Telegraph Reef, Fitzroy River, yielded 101 ounces of gold, a much better yield than was expected. Four more reefs were laid off yesterday; the total number now working, sixty-nine.

The Norman and Gilbert Rivers and Carron Creek have fallen much, the latter, crossable, but the road is not yet fit for traffic. The Flinders and Boyne Rivers are still running high.

The mean temperature in the shade the last four weeks was 84.1.

The total rainfall at Norman Mouth, fifteen and half inches; at Carron Creek, seventeen and half inches; and at Gilbert River, twenty-two and half inches.

MELBOURNE.

A leader in today's *Argus* declares that Sir James Martin, by his River policy and subsequent proceedings, has compromised the Governor, exasperated some of his own supporters, embittered the hostility of his old opponents, plunged the whole colony into confusion, and embarrassed the friendly relations of New South Wales with Victoria.

The dividends of the Sandhurst mines exceeded the calls last year by £152,546.

No business doing; maize is easy, one line was sold.

The Moore Day brings about a thousand tons of sugar for Fanning, Nankiville, and Co.

The Marine Board Bill is to be re-introduced next session.

A fatal accident occurred on the St. Kilda railway, a man unknown was run over by a train.

Austin, the defaulting secretary of the Alfred Hospital, has been arrested.

Arrived: Alexandria, from Newcastle; Jane Spireas, from Hongkong; Blackbird (s), from Sydney.

Sailed: Mavor, for Melbourne; Lady Jocelyn, for London.

QUEENSLAND.

Sailed: At 5.45 p.m., Alexandria (s), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Wheat has been largely sold at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 3 1/2d.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—On Thursday, a settler, named George (Civil, living at Lake Albert, near Wagga Wagga, called upon Mr. J. C. B. Liley, a well-known settler, and told him of a new industry, and from the latter he learned that he had been cultivating a new plant, and from the latter he learned that he had been cultivating a new plant, and from the latter he learned that he had been cultivating a new plant.

A CASE OF INFANTICIDE IN MELBOURNE.—On Thursday, the coroner, Mr. J. C. B. Liley, held an inquest at the Melbourne Coroner's Court, on the body of a young girl, named Mary, who was found dead in the street, and from the latter he learned that he had been cultivating a new plant, and from the latter he learned that he had been cultivating a new plant.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—A new series of Saturday evening entertainments has been commenced, the first being given at the Melbourne Coroner's Court, on the body of a young girl, named Mary, who was found dead in the street, and from the latter he learned that he had been cultivating a new plant, and from the latter he learned that he had been cultivating a new plant.

CRICKET.—THE CHALLENGER CUP.—The match between the Albert and Newton Cricket Clubs for the Challenger Cup, at present held by the former, was commenced on the Albert Ground on Saturday afternoon.

THE "EARLY BIRD."—The proverb is often used, "The early bird gets the worm," and an instance of this is given in the following story, which is taken from the *Argus*.

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WAYFARING NOTES.—SECOND SERIES.

No. VI.

ON THE ATLANTIC, SEPTEMBER 20.—The sea again gives me a little breathing time; but after the hurry and bustle of the last ten weeks I desire to do nothing but walk the deck, and when tired of that to lie on a sofa and read novels. But I must write, and I must complete this letter, and, if possible, something more before landing; for, once on shore among old friends, I cannot hope to do much in the way of correspondence.

After a short stay at Chicago, we went on to Niagara, stopping for a day at Sarnia, on Lake Huron, for the purpose of delivering some Australian messages. From Niagara we passed round the shore of Lake Ontario by Hamilton to Toronto.

Here we took steam on the lake, and went down to Hamilton, then on to Albany, and finally to New York. After a few days there, we went north to Boston, and returned through Amherst, Springfield, and Newhaven. Again starting from New York, we went south to Philadelphia and Washington, making also a *round trip* as far as the city of New York. Finally, we sailed from New York in the *Parthenon*, on September 16th, and this forenoon we were off Cape Race, on the south shore of Newfoundland, amidst a fleet of fishing smacks, having so far enjoyed fair winds and pleasant weather.

The character of the steamers that ply between America and England, and being strongly advised to take a "Canadian," we secured berths in the *Parthenon*, and learned when too late that she is comparatively a slow steamer.

On the morning of the 20th, the *Parthenon* was taken and passed by the City of Brussels, steaming two or three miles an hour faster than we were. Yet this is a remarkably comfortable ship, having large, clean airy cabins, and a magnificent deep of deck for walking; and the table and chairs are so arranged that passengers can be experienced at sea. Yet, withal, it is the most unusual ship I ever sailed in. There is a notice engraved on the binnacle that passengers are not to converse with officers on duty, and, as we don't see them unless on duty, no conversation goes on.

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Brakes used on the cars are generally of a simple kind, but two sorts that I saw in the States. One acts by a powerful spring, coiled like that of a watch, which the brakeman winds up at his leisure, and which can be put in action by pulling a cord from the engine. The other is a pneumatic arrangement, worked by an air pump which creates a vacuum in the brake cylinders, and the vacuum is maintained by the carrying of Mr. Foster's motion it may lead to a discussion.

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THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, February 3.)

The Wool and Pastoral Association met on Tuesday, in general assembly. Very few were present, considering the occasion—the annual meeting—fourteen members in all, which shows that the interest in the proceedings is not brilliant. Very little has been heard of the existence of the organization since the meeting, but the report, which is more suggestive of what there is to do than of what has been done, is a very long one.

The report "regrets that, in consequence of the absence from town of country members, the work has devolved almost entirely on the Sydney members of the committee who have formed the nucleus of a practical acquaintance with details of country pursuits, which would have been so valuable in the discussion of many matters, particularly in the discussion of the Cattle Stealing Prevention Act, and in eliciting opinions on the proposed Land Bill." But surely in this, or in any case, the most suitable organization would be that in which the provincial associations should meet and discuss any questions brought before them by the central association, or which might spring up spontaneously, and then seek to obtain more definite expression of their opinion by forwarding to the central body. The central association should exist for the purpose of watching the operation of all measures that threaten to invade or promise to benefit the landed interest; they should urge the country associations to express their will, and then be prepared to forward the weight of the organization to bear for the realization of the common voice. To be endowed with power, the association must be truly representative, and to be truly representative it must possess an apparatus by which it shall be possible to collect the opinion of the country members, any question affecting the interest of landed proprietors or occupiers within a short time.

The principal operation of the association has been to appoint a committee in London to watch the interests of woolgrowers there, and through Captain Onslow, to launch a "Cattle Stealing Prevention Act" upon the attention of the House of Commons, where it still floats with much instinctive dread of premature disappearance. The course pursued with respect to the Land Bill is straightforward and intelligent, though not, as we think, correct as regards its tendency to discourage settlement. It is desirable that the weight for such an association, consisting only of 42 members, and, therefore, representing rather the weakness than the strength of the class supposed to speak, to bear in mind that a land bill that is wholly unobjectionable, and which embraces all the points they consider vital, will not be obtained in the existing state of parties in the House of Commons. We have based our acceptance of the Land Bill on the consideration that it is an improvement upon the Act now in force. The improvement may be comparatively slight, seeing that it retains the objectionable principle of free-selection—still, we are prepared to welcome it, hoping that it may strengthen the appeal for something more in keeping with the claims of the colony. It is wisdom in reformers to get what they can at any cost, little by little. Great changes are being attended by great convulsions, and wide-spread distress are to be expected.

We are glad to perceive a disposition indicated in the discussion which followed the reading of this report to acknowledge the great services rendered by Sir D. Cooper to the woolgrowers of this colony. Something distinctive should certainly be done to mark their gratitude for his work.

Respecting the alleged apathy of squatterdom concerning the association, we may be permitted to say that a sum of money should be raised, sufficient to send an efficient agent into the country to hold meetings, explain the object, invite support, and induce the formation of local associations, affiliated with the central body. The object is too good an one to be abandoned, and those who stick to it display increased vitality and confidence, and a response will soon be felt.

An organization such as this cannot be carried on without money, and it is in the nature of things, that the promoters must be prepared to contribute largely in the hope of a direct or indirect return subsequently.

A special meeting of the CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving the prize schedules from the Standing Committee. These documents involved the proposal of the expenditure of about £150 in medals, besides medals. The money prize only is offered in all the five stock classes. Certificates will be awarded to animals second in merit. The schedules comprehend an exhibition of non-agricultural products, in which no money prizes are offered, but medals simply; and it is proposed to make this department as thorough as possible. It will admit of, and specially attractive by the display of machinery in motion. A great change is introduced in the mode of adjudication. The point system is abandoned as inapplicable for the state of society here—too far advanced of civilization to be content with medals. In these columns some months ago, and practised in American societies, is recommended. In this case the judges, without conference, write the number of the best animal in the class before them, and give them to the steward in attendance, who, when the class is completed, announces the result. If such of the judges as are not of the same opinion, he merely states that there is a difference of opinion, and calls in a referee, previously agreed upon, who decides between the three animals selected. It is proposed, too, that each exhibitor shall have the privilege of nominating one judge in the class of his own selection, and that he should be entitled to a vote, but that difficulties will evidently arise in carrying this out. The show will be intercolonial, but from the fact of its opening on the 30th of April it is clear that it must necessarily be pretty much confined to New South Wales. The members of the society should do all that lies in their power to ensure a thoroughly good show, and show such an interest in the object as shall encourage the executive in whose hands the conduct of the enterprise now lies. A lot of hard-working men have been bespattered with ill names while engaged in their service, by those who are always in the way, and who are only against them, but never by any chance to be found when wanted for work, and members should show by the support they give this effort that they know to whom their gratitude is due.

It is satisfactory to find that our Victorian friends are minded to deal sensibly with the FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE—that is to say, when they get it; but we are by no means sure that they have got it, any more than we are convinced, by the evidence given by one or two veterinary practitioners and others, that the disease is yet developed in this colony. A meeting was recently convened at Melbourne, at which it was agreed to urge the Government to establish a strict quarantine, this precaution being deemed sufficient. The Government is not disposed to treat the matter with as much promptitude as may be desirable, and wishes to slacken the reins, but surely, in a case like this, it would be hard upon stockowners that such a scale of charges constructed as would liquidate the expense in each instance. Being an expense incurred to benefit the stockowners, the cost of it should fall upon them, and not upon the community at large, and there are several ways of doing this.

The Adelaide Observer complains that the agricultural statistics are of use only to the Registrar-General when driving his averages and evolving his conclusions. Mr. Boothby's tables are issued three or four months after the new year opens, and of what use are they to the producer or the merchant in regulating his operations? Very little, it must be confessed. Nor was it intended for this purpose. They are sought more for the use of the legislator than the corn-dealer. They are records of what has been, rather than what is; and if the grain or wool merchant wants a return specially suitable to his own purposes, he must depend upon his own agents for it, or move the commercial journals to expend their funds in getting it.

These will of course be estimates of the growing crop, and would be of no value to the Registrar-General if obtained. The official returns correct these estimates, and show what reliance may be put upon them.

It seems that the returns for 1870-1 show the estimates formed of the wheat harvest of that period to have been exceedingly erroneous. What will be the fate of the present returns collected by the observer, when compared with the official returns of 1871-2, we have yet to see. The crops over nearly the whole of the extensive areas under cultivation in the north during the last four or five years are "a positive failure." Tens of thousands of acres in the central and western districts, including the Murrumbidgee, Darling, Inland, &c., "began gaily to the beggarly returns of from three to six bushels to the acre. The Government, Broughton, and Belah Creek have fallen lamentably short of their promise of 7 or 8 bushels being spoken of. The country around Clara, which, in 1870, gave 11 bushels, will now only furnish four or five. The fertile valley of the Gilbert, Saddleworth, Waterloo, and Black Springs are credited with from five to six bushels, and these districts, be it remembered, embrace from 50,000 to 60,000 acres of prime agricultural land.

The Observer says:—
"From carefully examining our correspondent's report, and comparing the results of a survey with Mr. Boothby's figures for 1870-1, we have arrived at the following conclusions:—that there are more than 100,000 acres under wheat of about 100,000 bushels (the 1870-1 crop was about 1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1871-2 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1872-3 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1873-4 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1874-5 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1875-6 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1876-7 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1877-8 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1878-9 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1879-80 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1880-1 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1881-2 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1882-3 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1883-4 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1884-5 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1885-6 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1886-7 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1887-8 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1888-9 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1889-90 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1890-1 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1891-2 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1892-3 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1893-4 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1894-5 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1895-6 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1896-7 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1897-8 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1898-9 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1899-00 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1900-1 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1901-2 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1902-3 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1903-4 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1904-5 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1905-6 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1906-7 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1907-8 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1908-9 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1909-10 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1910-11 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1911-12 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1912-13 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1913-14 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1914-15 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1915-16 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1916-17 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1917-18 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1918-19 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1919-20 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1920-21 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1921-22 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1922-23 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1923-24 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1924-25 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1925-26 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1926-27 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1927-28 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1928-29 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1929-30 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1930-31 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1931-32 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1932-33 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1933-34 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1934-35 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1935-36 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1936-37 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1937-38 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1938-39 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1939-40 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1940-41 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1941-42 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1942-43 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1943-44 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1944-45 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1945-46 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1946-47 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1947-48 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1948-49 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1949-50 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1950-51 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1951-52 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1952-53 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1953-54 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1954-55 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1955-56 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1956-57 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 1957-58 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 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2038-39 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2039-40 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2040-41 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2041-42 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2042-43 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2043-44 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2044-45 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2045-46 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2046-47 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2047-48 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2048-49 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2049-50 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2050-51 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2051-52 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2052-53 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2053-54 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2054-55 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2055-56 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2056-57 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2057-58 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2058-59 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2059-60 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2060-61 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2061-62 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2062-63 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2063-64 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2064-65 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2065-66 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2066-67 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2067-68 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2068-69 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2069-70 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2070-71 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2071-72 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2072-73 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2073-74 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2074-75 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2075-76 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2076-77 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2077-78 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2078-79 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2079-80 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2080-81 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2081-82 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2082-83 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2083-84 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2084-85 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2085-86 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2086-87 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2087-88 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2088-89 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2089-90 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2090-91 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2091-92 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2092-93 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2093-94 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2094-95 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2095-96 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2096-97 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2097-98 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2098-99 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2099-00 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2100-01 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2101-02 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2102-03 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2103-04 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2104-05 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2105-06 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2106-07 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2107-08 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2108-09 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2109-10 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2110-11 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2111-12 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2112-13 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2113-14 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2114-15 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2115-16 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2116-17 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2117-18 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 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2148-49 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2149-50 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2150-51 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2151-52 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2152-53 will be something over five million bushels (1,000,000 bushels), and that the wheat crop of 2153

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BALMAIN.—HOUSE, at Locke's Ward, 3 HOUSES, of 5, 9, and 4 rooms respectively, with kitchen, View of harbour; plenty water. Apply to Miss Locke, on premises, or Pigott and Trickett, solicitors, King-street.

CHARMING RESIDENCE.—TO BE LET or SOLD. WOTTON HOUSE, and Grounds, Kiriath Pines, comprising 5 acres of Land, with extensive water, fountains. The House has every requisite for a gentleman's family: dining-room 27 x 21, drawing-room 27 x 21; forming one suite of rooms; 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 10 closets, and outhouses. The verandah is 90 feet long, and 60 feet on the other, commanding a view of the harbour, city, and suburbs, unsurpassed in the colony.

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W **FO**

PETERSHAM—To LET, a COTTAGE, with 6 rooms and kitchen; good water. Apply to H. Hughes, publican, Petersham.

TO LET, No. 3, Bathurst-street, suitable for lodging house; rent moderate. Apply W. Steacy, next door.

TO LET, SHOP, in Market-street, opposite the Market; rent moderate. Apply W. W. Bilyard, 52, Hunter-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, 17, Marlborough-street, Surry Hills. Apply next door, No. 19.

TO BE LET, 633, Greenwich-st.; plate glass front
John Martin, 129, Elizabeth-st.

TO BE A SHOP, a large room, 21 x 27. F. Laver,
386, Cadwallar-st.

TO BE LET, No. 166, Pitt-st., Apply to Mr. Grath,
Greenwich-st., or to Mr. Taylor, Macarty's place.

TO LET, verandah Cottage, 6 rooms, kitchen, large yard,
shed, &c., Riley-st. Apply 241, Crowat-st. 18s.

TO LET, comfortable 6 roomed HOUSE, kitchen, hall,
&c. 124, Apples-st. Apply to Mrs. Rosevear.

TO LET, a comfortable 6 roomed HOUSE, French-street,
Glebe; roof, t. and ss. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, the corner of Glebe Point Road and Mitchell-
street, an 8-roomed COTTAGE. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, a 9-roomed HOUSE, Belgrave-terrace, Dar-
linghurst, near the railway. Apply to Mr. G. H. Harris.

T NO L&T, a 6-roomed **HOUSE**, St. Martin's lane, side of City Bank, Pitt-street, Rent, 10s. W. H. Harris.

T NO L&T, an 8-roomed **HOUSE**, Western Lane, off Edward-street; harbour view. W. H. Harris.

T NO L&T, **BRIGHTON COTTAGE**, Burwood; rent, 10s. Apply at station, or Burwood Hotel.

T NO L&T, a **HOUSE**, at the corner of Essex and Cambridge streets. Apply to 36, Essex-street.

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T NO L&T, neat **COTTAGE**, 4 rooms, oven, large yard, Campbell-street, near Macquarie-st. Key next door.

TO LET, 146, Crown-street, Rilly Estate, 4 rooms, kitchen, verandah, balcony. 8, Bligh-street. 12s.

TO LET, 577, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Moore Park Hotel, 6 rooms, hall, kitchen (Russell's stove), wash-house, large yard, &c. Apply on premises.

TO LET, WOOLSTONE COTTAGE, and House adjoining, at Crown Road, Miller's Point. T. McCulloch, 166, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, detached, 8 rooms; coachhouse and stable, and 4 barns; corner of Liverpool and Dowling-streets, Darlinghurst. W. H. Harris, Francis-street, Glebe.

TO LET, 309, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, a complete Family RESIDENCE of 10 rooms, supplied with every modern convenience; healthy situation; rent moderate; apply at 126, Pitt-street.

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TO LET, a good detached HOUSE, of 6 rooms and 2 out-kitchens; every convenience; Brown-street, Mirraburra; or Broomfield; rent, 13*s*. 6*d*. Apply at Mr. Broxby's, opposite; or A. Fowler, 316, Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street.

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PREMISES, No. 457, George-street, central and well situated Royal Hotel, being well adapted for grocers, wine and spirit merchants, &c.; large yard, neatly open up for the accommodation for receiving and delivering goods in rear of the premises, immediate possession can be given. Rent reasonable. Apply to D. Bulman, present tenant.

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OFFICE AND STORES, MOST PAMASSAGE. Large storage at a very low rent.

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and verandah. Will be let at very low rent.

7-ROOMED HOUSE, Kent-street, near Sydney and Melbourne Hotel. Low Rent.

LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES, 14 rooms, large yard, stables, and good back entrance, opposite Sailors' Home, Lower George-street, at a very low rent; just one person thorough repair.

7-ROOMED HOUSE, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street, large yard, and separate entrance.

6-ROOMED HOUSE, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street, in excellent order at low rent.

Apply to J. G. Raphael.

WYVERNLEY, TO LET, two HOUSES, at low rent, one with shop front, opposite Charing Cross Hotel, 12, May, estate and house agent, 111, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

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TO LET, a dry STORE, 2 floors, back and front entrance, 434, George-street, near the Royal Hotel, Sydney.

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Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets,
Woolloomooloo.
John Davis, Brickfield-hill, few doors from Bathurst-
street.
C. Carter, Balmain.
W. Carter and Co's, Bays.

W. Wiles, Newcastle and Cook's River.
Mrs. Hinchcliffe, Waterloo.
A. W. Mibhill, Botany Road, Redfern.
J. Collis, 196, Parramatta-street.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
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